

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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The Hoar Resolution.

One of the special purposes of Senator HOAR in offering his resolution of inquiry concerning the treaty with Panama is to ascertain whether at the time of the ratification of the treaty by Panama that Government had lawfully adopted a constitution.

Having ascertained that, as a matter of fact, the new republic at the time of the ratification of the treaty had not lawfully adopted a constitution, a broader field for investigation will open before the venerable Senator.

It will be logical and perfectly proper for Mr. HOAR, for instance, to request the President, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether at the time of the ratification of the Seward-DeSoto treaty of 1867, by which we acquired Alaska, the Russian Empire had lawfully adopted a constitution.

Mr. HOAR cannot fail to perceive that if the lack of a "lawfully adopted" constitution on the part of the contracting Government invalidates or vitiates a treaty concluded with us, who possess so good a Constitution and one so lawfully adopted, the defect would be precisely the same in the case of Russia as of Panama.

It is possible that for nearly forty years we have been asserting in Alaska territorial rights which Russia was in no position to convey to us because she had lawfully adopted no constitution?

Mr. Hanna's Circular.

According to a despatch to the *New York Herald* from Birmingham, Ala., an admirer of Senator HANNA in that town wrote a letter about two weeks ago on the subject of the Presidency and received the following reply:

I have read with interest your kind letter of the 4th inst., and assure you of my sincere appreciation of the sentiments expressed and of your regard and confidence in me. Such suggestions as you make with reference to next year are, of course, highly complimentary, but my position on this subject is well defined and well known. I have no personal ambition to serve, and cannot be considered in any sense a candidate for the Presidential nomination. My only desire is to serve my party to the extent of my ability.

M. A. HANNA.

Yesterday morning another admirer of Senator HANNA, in Elizabeth, N. J., J. MADISON DRAKE, received and gave out for publication the subjoined communication on the same subject from the same distinguished Republican statesman:

My DEAR GENERAL: I have read with interest your kind letter of the 8th inst., and assure you of my sincere appreciation of the sentiments expressed in the same and of your regard and confidence in me. Such suggestions as you make with reference to next year are, of course, highly complimentary, but my position on this subject is well defined and well known. I have no personal ambition to serve, and cannot be considered in any sense a candidate for the Presidential nomination. My only desire is to serve my party to the extent of my ability.

M. A. HANNA.

A careful examination of these two letters from Mr. HANNA to two admirers so widely separated in the geographical sense, but so nearly unanimous in their admiration and hope that he will run for President in 1904, convinces us that the Senator's replies are equally apt in phraseology, equally decorous in sentiment and equally creditable to his patriotism.

A statesman is not without honor when he is compelled to use a formula on occasions like these.

The Advance Into Tibet.

The latest information regarding the British expedition into Tibet leaves doubt as to whether anything more than a demonstration toward Lhasa can be effected during the present season. The force is composed of about four thousand men, with mountain guns and Maxim and a large body of carriers and transport animals. Khamba-jong, the base of the British operations, is fourteen thousand feet above sea level, with the temperature permanently below zero during the winter. It is some thirty miles inside Tibetan territory. The Khamba mountain is situated in the northwestern corner of the Chumbi valley, through which the British are advancing, and the road beyond it to Gyantse is easy compared with that through Sikim, by which the force marched from India.

The road on from Gyantse to Lhasa is described as similar to a rough Indian cross road, in some parts twenty feet wide and in others a mere track. In some places it is made to serve the purpose of an irrigation ditch where it runs between fields. No attention is given to keeping the roads in repair, the Tibetans not caring to facilitate and divert their trade to India from China.

The Tsangpo or Brahmaputra is crossed by a chain bridge only wide enough for people to cross in single file, while ferries do most of the business, such as it is. A day's march from the bridge which is a path over confused rocks and boulders along the river bank, from which a false step would plunge one into quicksands or the swift running waters. Near Lhasa the road improves, and there are bridges over the streams. The city of Lhasa itself is eleven thousand feet above the sea, and built in a plain, some of the buildings being, however, on rocky eminences that crop up. The surrounding country is said to be fertile, and easily capable of supporting an army without unduly straining the resources of the inhabitants.

There is some discussion, both in England and India, about the political

justification for the action of the British Government against Tibet, as all previous treaties have been made for Tibet by the Chinese Ambassadors resident at Lhasa, or a special envoy from Peking with the first Amban. The fact that the Tibetans have steadily refused to send envoys of their own to Khamba-jong may be as much because they could not act in the absence of a qualified Chinese envoy as because they were unwilling to treat.

The return of Lord CURZON's letters directed to the Dalai Lama may have been for the same reason, although it is alleged that the latter has entered into compact with Russia over the head of his suzerain. Should this prove to be the case, and should the Chinese Government be now holding aloof, the return of the Indian Viceroy's communications would be in the nature of a defiance.

Whatever the facts may be, it is clear that the British Government is determined to break through the barriers hitherto excluding Indian traders from Tibet, and to make use of it as a highway into the hinterland of China. Only very pressing reasons, however, would call for a military expedition into the heart of the country in the depth of a Tibetan winter.

Will Democratic Senators Oppose the Panama Treaty?

Democratic leaders will make a grave tactical mistake if they try to array their party in the Senate against the Panama treaty. The American people will no more sanction in 1904 a rejection of the long-sought opportunity to cut an inter-oceanic waterway by the shortest and cheapest route than they sanctioned in 1899 the preposterous demand for a renunciation of the Philippines.

The plan of the opponents of the treaty was revealed in the caucus of the minority Senators that was held on Tuesday, Dec. 15. The caucus voted that hereafter a resolution passed by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting thereon shall be binding upon all Senators taking part.

It is understood that Senator COCKRELL of Missouri did not vote on the new rule and will not be bound by it. We find it hard to believe that Senator NEWLANDS of Nevada, acquainted as he is with the wishes of his constituents, and of the whole population of our Pacific States, will participate in a movement detrimental to their vital interests. That Senator MORGAN of Alabama should view with disapproval any canal treaty that does not provide for the selection of the Nicaragua route is to be expected, but we do not see how Senators from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi can reconcile a similar course with their duty to the Gulf States. That both of the Senators from Florida have hitherto favored the ratification of the Panama treaty is well known, and if they permit themselves to be forced by a caucus to act against their judgment they are likely to hear from their respective State Legislatures.

The more thoroughly the circumstances preceding and attending the recent revolution on the Isthmus are discussed the plainer will it become that, had the President failed promptly to recognize the Republic of Panama, and to accept the canal treaty which the Government of the new State offered, we should presently have been involved in complications of the gravest character. Not only would the Isthmus, where we are bound to maintain peace and order, have been made the scene of devastation and massacre, but the French Republic might have been called upon by the Canal company to protect its franchise and property, which would have been threatened with destruction. It is now well known that the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty was simply the first move in a game the ultimate purpose of which was the confiscation of the French Company's assets in 1904 on the plea that its franchise would then have lapsed, the last extension, for which the corporation paid a million dollars in gold, not having been granted in a constitutional way. No French Government could live an hour if it tried to withstand the tumultuous popular demand that the army and navy of France should be employed to defend her citizens against such an act of spoliation. Yet we, on our part, should have been constrained, not only by the Monroe Doctrine, but by the specific obligations contracted in 1846, to object to any permanent occupation of Isthmian territory by a French force. It is pretty certain that Germany would have offered to cooperate with France in order to make an end of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is at least doubtful whether England would have entered the lists on her behalf.

This was no visionary danger that we escaped through our recognition of the Republic of Panama, and our negotiation of a treaty with its representatives. The confiscation of the French company's franchise was resolved upon by the Bogota politicians, and stern interposition on the part of France would probably have followed. The French Republic, indeed, would have had a hundred times better reason for intervening on the Isthmus than NAPOLÉON III. had for interfering with Mexico forty years ago.

Democratic Senators will be guilty of a serious blunder if, on the eve of a Presidential campaign, they put their party in a wrong position with reference to this Panama affair.

Religious Observance in New York.

Our correspondent of to-day who contends that the percentage of church attendance is proportionally to the population of Manhattan, as calculated in recent enumerations of the churchgoers, should be reduced largely because so many of them are counted twice over, makes a point worthy of consideration.

Every census which has been taken in New York is open to serious question on many accounts. Was the actual attendance at each church counted, and what is the evidence that the enumerators were trustworthy? The cost of taking a complete and accurate census would have been very great, for hundreds of enumerators of much intelligence and peculiar adaptation would have been required, and there is no evidence, there seems no probability, that the "Church News Association," by which the census was taken,

had these requisite means and agents at its command. It is not a sufficiently authenticated body to make its statistics at all authoritative. If the census had been conducted under the superintendence of Dr. WALTER LAIDLAW, for example, it would have deserved serious consideration, for the thoroughness of his methods in gathering such statistics has been demonstrated very satisfactorily, but the Church News Association has no such standing.

The percentage of the membership of each denomination who are churchgoers, as given in this census, could not be trusted, even if the enumeration was correct. Different denominations have different standards of qualifications for membership, and among them there is wide variation in the accuracy with which they make up their rolls of members. In some, too, the habit of attending more than one service on Sunday is greater than in others.

At best, the so-called census is rather a rough estimate than an actual enumeration; but as the percentage of church attendants proportionally to the population appears in that estimate to agree generally with the percentages calculated in other large cities, it may be taken as a good guess. About one-quarter of the people of New York are estimated by this to attend public Christian worship. This is a somewhat larger percentage than was counted in London in that town; and it suggests, moreover, that regard for religious duties is much more extensive here than in the English capital, for in New York, according to the high authority of Dr. LAIDLAW, there are 675,000 Jews, while in London their number is comparatively insignificant. Throughout the East Side Ghetto and in many other parts of the town are great numbers of synagogues, the attendance on which on the Jewish Sabbath and on first days was not counted.

Relatively to its Christian population, religious observance in the Manhattan borough of New York is far more general than in any other of the greater towns of Christendom. It also appears, however, that indifference to religion and persistent neglect of religious privileges prevail among the vast majority of the population, but whether these are more now than at former periods cannot be calculated, for we have no comparative statistics. It is questionable if the percentage of church attendants is not at least as large now in New York as it ever was.

A computation of the present religious distribution of the population of the city as a whole, made in the last October publication of the Federation of Churches, is deserving of consideration, though, of course, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. It gives to the Roman Catholics 1,250,000, to the Protestants 1,863,730 and to the Jews 675,000. The Catholics, therefore, being less than the aggregate of the others. Of the Catholics, it computes 265,000 as "out of church," or "not enrolled," and nearly the whole of them are classified as of the English speaking races. The "out of church" Protestants are computed at 741,050, of whom four-fifths are attributed to those races. These estimates are suggestive at a time when much dread of the immigration of people of alien tongues is expressed.

Aids to Legislation.
 Legislating for a nation of the vast extent and the varied and sometimes conflicting interests of the United States is a task of rare difficulty. It requires the ripe judgment, the careful attention and the calm consideration of those to whose hands it is confided. Their personal comfort is worthy of attention, for statesmen vexed physically, deprived of their peace of mind, might thus be prevented from giving their best thought to the important matters before them for settlement. This has been recognized in no legislative body more completely than in "the most august deliberative assembly" in the world. The United States Senate, in order that the nation may be properly governed, sees to it that the Senators are well cared for in the discharge of their public duties.

Mr. CHARLES G. BENNETT, the Secretary of the Senate, has made his report of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1903, and in it are the evidences of the Senators' determination that nothing shall be unpurchased that may aid them in the discussion and adjustment of questions of national importance. The connection between wrist bags and the revenue laws is obvious: women carry wrist bags in order to carry money; and as these are frequently snatched by "moll buzzers," they aid in the distribution of wealth. The Senators know this, and therefore they bought fifty wrist bags, ranging in cost from \$30.50 to \$24.45 each, between July 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903. Opera bags are an article of interstate commerce, and three of them were purchased for the use of the Senate during the year.

Handkerchief cases are usually regarded as dearer to the feminine heart than the masculine, but laws are made for women as well as men, and five handkerchief cases, ranging in cost from \$5.55 to \$3.10, were among the articles paid for out of the Senators' allowances last year. The spectacle of a United States Senator wearing a chatelaine bag is one that would attract attention on Broadway, but there is some occult connection between them and law-making, for four, costing from \$12 to \$4, were bought for the Senate in the fiscal year. Are there light and frivolous Senators who wear them?

No Senator uses a pass, for that would place him under obligations to the soulless corporation issuing it. But pass cases are necessary to hold identification cards and many have been bought at prices running from 25 cents to \$2.50. In card cases the Senators have a varying fancy; some use a simple contrivance valued at 25 cents; others demand an ornate affair, the cost of which amounts to \$11.90. Probably a bargain; marked down from \$12, and it caught the eye and fancy of a thrifty Senator. Vienna glove cases were bought for three Senators. Eleven manure sets, cost \$5.75, were supplied out of the contingent fund. Six boxes of card dominos were supplied, but if there was any purchase of playing

cards and poker chips it has been overlooked by us. Dominos is a quiet, reflective, non-exciting game, well suited to the habits and tastes of the grave Senators.

Of pocket knives not less than sixty-nine dozen, or 828, were purchased for the Senate, and, quite properly, a roll of court plaster was provided against the cuts resulting from their use. A sufficient stock of fountain pens was laid in to provide for the most voracious Senator an unending supply of ink. One item shows that 100 dinner cards and envelopes were supplied on account of one Senator, but for whom is not divulged.

In literature the report shows that the Senators have a catholic taste. Senator JIM JONES of Arkansas got SMITH'S Dictionary of the Bible, costing \$12.00. Senator DANIEL got "Charm of Birds" and "Marcus Aurelius," at an expense of \$15.75 for two. Senator DANIEL got all the Virginia newspapers, too. Senator WARMON indulged himself in a directory of the city of Washington at a cost of \$5 to the Government.

Some of the Senators save a little from their allowances for stationery and newspapers. Senator DRYDEN drew \$59.33. Senator WETMORE received \$98.37. Senator BERRY paid \$112.47 for his salary in this manner. Senator McCUMBER got more—\$118.52. Surrounded by chatelaine bags, manure sets, dominos, the Senators have a comfortable, happy time, and bless the contingent fund and the aids to enlightened legislation it supplies.

This alleged conversation in a Washington street car between Senator PLATT and a woman, and a well-meaning bore is reported by a correspondent of the *New York World*:

"Senator PLATT was meditating, but the man who was next to him thought there must be some sort of conversation, and he said:

"I haven't heard from him in some time," rumbled Senator PLATT.

"Understand he is quite ill," said the man.

"Do you 'inquire' into that?"

"Yes, and then, to bridge over the affair as best he could, he commented:

"He is pretty old to be in the Senate, anyhow."

"Senator PLATT gazed straight ahead."

"Well," he said, "as I am several years older than he is I won't discuss that with you."

Thus told the courteous of the Senate overcame the bluntness of the Senator—even the autobiographies in the "Congressional Directory" itself.

The plain duty to Cuba has been performed. The extraordinary session of Congress was not required. The extra mileage might have been saved. The theory of infinitesimal recesses was unnecessarily propounded.

Radium and the Standard of Value.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Who knows better the discovery of the element radium, the realization of the dreams of the alchemists, the transmutation of the base into the so-called "precious metals"? It is quite possible that one of the most important scientific discoveries of the time may be solved in the chemical laboratory.

Imagine that twenty-five years hence Sir William Ramsay, or his assistant, announces that by a simple and inexpensive process he has discovered a new and valuable metal, and that this metal, when alloyed with gold and silver, will become of our present financial value. What will become of the so-called "gold standard," and what sense will then be conveyed by the term "bimetallism"? Will not chemistry be a more important science than the gold standard, and will not the human mind—the idea that the material can function as a "standard of value"?

Still the inevitable collapse of metallic money based upon the so-called "intrinsic" values of the metals which would necessarily ensue upon the transmutation of the base into the precious metals. The connection between money and the purchase of the present one. It seems to me unquestionable that nations would be compelled to require a new standard of value, which, after all, is the currency of the highest civilization, and this currency would doubtless be based, not upon a particular commodity, but upon all the various forms of wealth.

Instead of taking a certain commodity as a unit of purchasing power, we should adopt a unit which is not subject to the fluctuations of the purchasing power of such a commodity at a given time.

For example, suppose we imagine that all the gold and silver in the world were melted down and the exchange relation of commodities would still be expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, dollars and cents; and, in place of a pound or a dollar representing a certain weight of gold, it would stand merely for a certain amount of purchasing power, corresponding to the purchasing power of the dollar or the pound sterling at the time that it disappeared, and it would be impossible to tell the value of any commodity in terms of gold or silver, or the banks would merely issue paper notes representing a certain amount of purchasing power.

An illustration will make this clearer. Imagine a number of balloons, A, B, C and D, at different altitudes, and suppose we wish to trace the variations in the purchasing power of each relative position. It is not necessary to know what A is, so long as we can express distance in terms of relative positions. The balloons, A, B, C and D, would be said to correspond to ideal unit of purchasing power, and it is not necessary to know the dimensions of this unit in absolute terms. All we desire is to know to trace the fluctuations in the purchasing power of commodities in terms of A, B, C, D, or in terms of relative positions. It is not necessary to know what A is, so long as we can express distance in terms of relative positions. The balloons, A, B, C and D, would be said to correspond to ideal unit of purchasing power, and it is not necessary to know the dimensions of this unit in absolute terms. All we desire is to know to trace the fluctuations in the purchasing power of commodities in terms of A, B, C, D, or in terms of relative positions.

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THE TESTIMONY IN THE WOOD CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The desire, if not the intention, to whitewash Dr. Wood becomes more apparent with the increase of the evidence against him. Effort is made not only to deny the testimony given under oath before the committee, but also to discredit the witnesses. Evidently for the purpose of influencing public sentiment in favor of Dr. Wood, a leading New York paper (the *Tribune* of Dec. 15) states that "members of the committee generally have come to feel that they are being imposed upon, that their time has been wasted listening to a mass of evidence that has been in part, if not wholly, untrue, and that trustworthy witnesses than those called by the prosecution," &c.

Such a statement as this reveals a curious condition of affairs. It may be assumed that so definite a statement of the opinions of members of the Committee on Military Affairs is not made without due authority. Upon such an assumption one of two things appears inevitable. Either the committee has decided to override and disregard the sworn testimony of witnesses of sufficient repute and respectability to justify their appearance before so august a body or the new accounts of their testimony as presented in the *Tribune* are inaccurate, if not altogether false.

According to a letter published under the signature of the Secretary of War, the latter is the case. He says that "some persons are undertaking to convey to the press representatives' false information 'for the purpose of injuring Gen. Wood in the public estimation.' The ground upon which the Secretary rests his assertion that all of the Washington correspondents are drawing upon a single source for their information and the authority upon which he declares that information to be false is not disclosed. The assertion of falsity certainly implies that Mr. Root has been able to compare the recorded testimony as given in presumably correct hearing with the accounts of that testimony as furnished by the press.

While this testimony is given in so-called executive session and is presumably secret, there is actually no legal restraint upon witnesses regarding the substance of their testimony, nor is any limitation imposed upon their entire freedom to furnish any one who may call upon them with an expression of their opinions or a statement of their information. It is doubtful if a single witness has appeared before the committee and escaped the rigid examination and cross-examination of those alert news-seekers whose business it is to supply the public with the facts regarding all matters of public interest. The witnesses have not been sworn to secrecy regarding their testimony, and the greater portion of that which has been made public has been obtained from them rather than from a vague and indefinite "source" who is giving "false information" with the deliberate intention of misleading the public and injuring Gen. Leonard Wood.

This point having been raised by so high an authority, it is quite in order to ask who is responsible for the possibility of so gross and grievous a wrong to the *frank* of the President, who is giving "false information" to the public, and who is acting as far beyond impeachment as they should be to make him eligible for the post to which he has been appointed, no testimony of "men with a grievance," no evidence given by personal enemies, no assaults of evil minded persons, could have prevailed against him. It is friends of Dr. Wood who are responsible for the hearing of his case behind closed doors, through whose crevices only fragmentary evidence leaks out, in such a manner that doubt can be cast upon its accuracy.

As for the statement that the evidence given by the witnesses "has been in every particular refuted by more trustworthy witnesses than those called by the prosecution," people will ask, Who are these witnesses? So far as is known, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker is the only witness who has yet been called in Dr. Wood's defense, and it is far from certain that his testimony "in any way" contradicts the statements of Major Bumpie. As to Mr. Baker's testimony, there is nothing, so far as the public is aware, but the unsworn statements of Dr. Wood himself as opposed to the testimony given under oath by officers of the army and by civilians of standing in the community.

The charges preferred against Dr. Wood are so serious a nature that it has been asserted that no other officer of the United States Army would stand under them without an immediate demand for a court of inquiry. The assertion of unfairness in bringing charges against Dr. Wood during his absence in the East is without justification. Charges, made under oath, were preferred against him before he left the country. Long before that, it was known that charges would be brought; and Gen. Wood left behind him, officially, nearly 150 pages of typewritten matter constituting a presumed reply to the expected charges. Those charges were brought, and that Mr. Wood is now being tried is the evidence in support of them.

As this matter now stands, only one proper course seems open. Whether the published accounts of the testimony are true or false, their publication will leave upon the mind of the public an ineffaceable doubt, and that doubt will not be "whitewashed" away by an action of either committee or Senate. Justice to Dr. Wood as well as to the public demands a full presentation of the testimony. Let those who put the cover on, presumably in the interest of Gen. Wood, now take it off for his justification in the eyes of the country. Should it then appear that the charges have been proved, and substantiated, let Gen. Wood be recalled at once and have an opportunity to disprove and demolish them.

The Spanish Canal Project.
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Your correspondent "F." in to-day's *SUN*, referring to the interest taken in this country in the Panama Canal project in Henry Clay's time, does not go back far enough. This is shown by the following letters of Jefferson, when Minister to Paris from this country, to William C. Cincinnatus at Madrid:

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1787.—I have been told that cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which the world has so often wished and supposed practicable, has at times been thought of by the Government of Spain, and that they once proceeded so far as to have a survey and examination made of the ground, but that the result was every impracticability of too great difficulty.

PARIS, May 27, 1788.—With respect to the Isthmus of Panama, I am assured by Burgoin who would have been the best qualified to judge, that a canal was practicable and that the idea was suppressed for political reasons altogether. I have seen and minutely examined the report. This report is to me a very deplorable, for reasons political and philosophical.

This alludes to a survey made by the Spanish Government in 1781, the first ever accomplished.

M. L. FILLIET.
 LANSINGBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 13.

Live Stock in Kentucky.

From the *Winchester Democrat*.
 John Pigg had a valuable cow killed last week by his dog.

Fat hogs are selling at 2 cents in this locality. Tightskin Pigg sold several head of young cattle to Winchester parties last court day at \$3.35 per hundred for the hinders and \$3.75 for the steers.

Wiley and Howard Watts bought of Scott Haggard seven fat hogs, averaging 26 pounds at 5 cents.

James Cruise sold a fat hog to Thomas Henry at 6 cents.

Another Mean Man Exposed.

From the *Chicago Record Herald*.

"Now," said the lawyer for the case petitioner, "we took the fair witness in hand. I want you to tell the Court just when you first began to think your husband was treating you cruelly."

"It was on Christmas two years ago."

"Was that the last time?"

"I had bought his mother a pocketbook for a present."

"Yes?"

"Yes, he got mad and talked awfully, because he gave my mother a gold watch."

"Because he gave it, you say?"

"That was the last time I picked it out, but I let them send him the bill and gave him all the credit for it."

THE SUN THAT DIDN'T SET.

An Observation of the Altitude of Uncle Marcus Alonzo Hanna.

From the *Springfield Republican*.
 Of one thing we may be sure. Mr. Hanna is enjoying himself. He is not worrying. It is another who walks the floor while Mr. Hanna sleeps. He likes the present situation much better than certain situations could be imagined, and he is not worrying. Hanna is happy. His feeling of placidity is in no respect inconsistent with loyalty to the President or to the party.

Compare the present position of Mr. Hanna with that of a senator of six months. His sun seemed to be setting. When President McKinley passed from the scene many assumed that Mr. Hanna would shrink in power and importance; and as time passed, his rapidly expanding popularity of Mr. Roosevelt, their forecast apparently was being vindicated. Mr. Roosevelt seemed to be without possible competition as the real head of the Republican party, as well as its nominal leader by virtue of his high office. Then came the Ohio election, with its tremendous victory and the incontestable signs that Mr. Hanna was to be the whole Ohio was no other than Mr. Hanna.

Presto! the whole scene was changed. If the story should be named, the title might well read, "The Sun that Didn't Set." Uncle Hanna is a resident orb high up in the political sky. He does not come down because he cannot. The wires refuse to work. The situation may be embarrassing to the other great luminaries of the heavens, but Mr. Hanna is not at fault. Besides, he is warm and comfortable. He knows he has not set. He is getting his share of sun worship, while his shining path is made for the other orb higher up afraid of his own shadow.

In order to appreciate the full extent of Mr. Hanna's personal achievement, we need to know what he is now a hard-boiled Ohio Senator was unknown to American politics, except as a business man of Cleveland who had lately begun drumming for delegates in favor of the nomination of McKinley to the Presidency. Seven years ago people were asking, "Who is this man Hanna?" No one asks that question now. With no great amount of moral capital now, and with no great amount of political capital, the great Senator from Ohio, who can fight the President's nomination of a dear and intimate friend without incurring the President's displeasure, his the actual head of the Republican party, and on the stump, he even backs in the popularity of "Uncle Mark" among the people of the Ohio valley.

What other eminently practical politician, in our time or any previous time, has so outwitted the cartoonists and gone so far in so few years as Mr. Hanna?

THE \$101,000,000 JOB.

A Lawyer of Repute Calls for Organization to Defeat It in the Courts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Had the educational campaign conducted during the recent State election reached all the voters within the State before the election, the \$101,000,000 canal appropriation would have been defeated. This was a consummation devoutly to be wished by the sober, intelligent sentiment of thinking people. We are now face to face with a State tax more onerous than we have ever known for the widening and deepening of a mud ditch. Is there nothing left to protect the people from the results of their own negligence, inattention and consequent ignorance? Is there nothing left to protect the people from the results of their own negligence, inattention and consequent ignorance? Is there nothing left to protect the people from the results of their own negligence, inattention and consequent ignorance?

Organized committees for public plunder usually succeed over disorganized opposition, especially when the money is in some way tied to the honor of the State. Who are the disturbers of the equilibrium of the railroad; and that cause alone, backed by demagogic circulars and appeals, produced the result to which we have now come. The business would be affected if the \$101,000,000 would accomplish what has been